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General Notices.

\$2-\$1000 A YEAR. We want Local and Traveling AGENTS in all parts of the SOUTHERN and WESTERN STATES, to whom the largest Commissions will be paid. Our List includes OVER 25 VOLUMES OF T. S. ARTHUR'S WORKS. Also, a large and saleable list of HISTORICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL BOOKS, &c.

Among these will be found LIVES of JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, Dr. E. K. KANE, and other distinguished *Explorers and Travelers, &c.*
Among our recent publications are the Public and Private Life of Louis Napoleon,
History of India, AND
The India Mutiny;
Livingstone's Travels and Explorations for Sixteen Years in the Wilds of Africa, &c., &c.
All of these books are among the most saleable published.
OF LIVINGSTONE.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES.
and the sale is increasing. Many of our Agents are making
from \$5 to \$10 a day in selling our Publications; and we
claim that our List includes the most saleable Books offered
to Agents and Canvassers. And believing in
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
we furnish our Books to Agents for from 10 to 12 per cent.
below the usual prices.
For full particulars of Agency, Terms, &c., address

J. W. BRADLEY *Publisher,*
48 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Sept. 24, 1858., -4-2m Philadelphia, Pa.

LANDS FOR SALE.

Andrew S. Garr and others,
vs.
Lewis Curtis & Nath'l. Thurston,
Trustees of the Apalachicola Land
Company, and others.

State of Florida,
Middle Circuit, in
Leon County. In
Chancery.

QUISITANT to a Decree rendered in this cause, the sub-

scriber will sell by auction at the places and times here-
after specified, all the lands belonging to said Company em-
braced in "The *forbes purchase*," and lying in the counties
of Leon, Wakulla, Gadsden and Liberty, viz: the lands lying
in the first two named counties will be sold at TALLAHASSEE,
on the seventh (7th) day of December, and those lying in
the last two, will be sold at QUINCY, on the fourteenth (14th)
day of December next.

These lands, comprising about a million of acres, extend
from the St. Marks to the Apalachicola Rivers; they exhibit

every variety of timber indigenous to this latitude, including, of course, live oak, cypress, cedar and juniper; the soil is adapted to the growth of grain, cotton—long and short staple, tobacco, and sugar-cane. The waters abound in fish, and the forest with materials for ship-building and naval stores.

TERMS.—"One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in one and two years, in equal installments, with eight per cent. interest from date of purchase; installments to be made by the Receiver when all the purchase money is paid."

The sale will be positive and without reserve.
Tallahassee, August 28, 1858. JOHN BEARD, Receiver, &c. 147D.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles on Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen

land contains SIX
There is cleared
which are fifteen
and an excellent low
and Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inex-
haustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very health-
y location, well adapted for a comfortable new dwell-
ing house and other necessary buildings. Also offered
TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND lying on
the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen
county. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to

e subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P.
 Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.
 September 17, 1858. 3 6m

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY
 Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets.
 For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N.
 Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned. Cottage Home, Lincoln
 WM. F. BYNUM, Administrator.

FOR RENT.
THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY WARDS & WILSON, at Herringsville, Sampson county, N. C.
Any person wishing to rent, will find this an excellent
place for business, and a good house. For further particu-
lars, apply to, or address, ROBINSON WARD, Taylor's
Bridge, Sampson county, N. C.
Sept. 10, 1858.—29t.*

The United States Claiming Quicksilver Mines worth Forty Millions Dollars.

A suit has been commenced by the United States Circuit Court for California, to recover the New Almaden quicksilver mines, situated in Santa Clara county. The property is worth forty millions dollars, and the annual profits about one million dollars. This suit may be considered one of the most gigantic ever commenced in America, and will involve litigation for a

number of years. The mines are now held, worked and enjoyed by John Parrott, banker, of this city; Henry J. Halleck, formerly Captain of the Topographical Engineers, and now a member of an eminent law firm; James R. Bolton, William E. Barrow, John Young and Robert Walkinsaw. The United States claim the grant made originally as a fraud, and that the defendants are intruders and have no right to the mines. A prayer for judgment is made in favor of the defendants.

made in the bill for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the land, to receive the rents and profits, to work, lease and manage the mine; that defendants denied working from interfering further with the lands, and they be held to account for all the ore and quicksilver conveyed to their own use and for all waste done the land. On the ninth of this month the argument will be heard before Judge McAllister, on the application for an appointment of a receiver and the issuance of an in-

The District Court of the United States has been for years engaged in hearing testimony on behalf of the claimants for the mine. Volumes of evidence have been taken, and it is only a week since that the examination of Alexander Forbes, a witness for the United States, terminated. The suit is now taken out of the jurisdiction of the latter court, and the question to be tried is, whether the mine was discovered by the United States.

ether the original grant was not a forgery, and, in that event, that this quicksilver mine, value forty million dollars, and the profits received by defendants since came into their possession—averred to be eight million dollars—should not be transferred and paid over to the United States.

The final disposition of this case has interest to the people of the entire country. If the United States is successful, property of the value mentioned passes into

possession, but if it ends adversely to the plaintiff, an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars in the way of legal expenses will be the consequence. In the meantime if an injunction issue and a receiver is appointed one million dollars annually will be paid into court.

RISEING STAR OF IRELAND.—In consequence of the enfranchisement of estates in Ireland by the operation of an act, providing for the removal of any under-tenants upon

act providing for the removal of obstacles upon the introduction of a greater variety in crops and other measures, that kingdom has risen to a good degree of prosperity. The rise of wages has been further promoted by the excessive emigration of its laboring population for several years to this and other countries. A better husbandry has from these causes succeeded the negligent and superficial culture of former times, and agricultural implements are being brought into use still

ther to aid on the good work. Nor can it be doubt-
ed that the establishment of Galway for the port whence
one of a dozen steamers will depart to various parts
of the globe, and to which they will return, will cause
to expand to the dimensions and opulence of a great
city. This circumstance, together with the growing
business of Southampton as a large maritime port, may
perhaps impede the hitherto rapid increase of Liverpool,
but the elements of its greatness are there, and the port

mentation of the commerce of the world will not vast any of them to decay, though none will be likely to their dreams. Ireland seems destined to shake the copies from her brow, awake from her lethargy of centuries, and run the race of successful adventure. The findable manufactures in her northern counties, the re of her agricultural labor, and now the termination

the Atlantic telegraph within her soil and the brilliant
announcement of commercial enterprise in Galway, must
it a magnetic influence into other parts of that fine
land, and arouse her from her ignoble slumbers to a
glorious destiny.—*Newark Daily Advertiser*.

HOW THEY HAUL WOOD IN CAERWELL.—The Caswell
owners are making their goats useful as well as ornamental.

Edwards, Evans, of the Chronicle, grumbling at the price of edibles and burnables, says that such a load of goats, from \$1 25 to \$1 50—a ram in and the goats, \$2 to \$2 50.—Observer.

Will you write me again, please?

Lovingly,
Margaret

100

100

Protection.
When speculation has run riot—when nominal values have been unduly inflated—when debts have been contracted beyond the power of prompt payment, if not of any payment, a reaction must come, just as surely as the day of settlement rolls around. That much history and observation might have taught every one who has any sense at all and any reasoning powers to combine the facts which these senses report.

We have had a crisis—not the first, by any means; and, we fear, not the last. At the close of each of these periodical visitations, we hear the cry for protection—for high duties—for discrimination in favor of certain interests, at the expense of all other interests. We hear it now. It resounds through Pennsylvania and the States North and East of that.

Now "protection," as understood by those who clamor for it, is partial in its operation. It means protection for manufacturers. It means higher prices for their goods than all other classes must buy. Is the agricultural interest of the country so rich and flourishing that it can afford to be thus taxed? Even now, under the low tariff of the last Congress, consumption has fallen off, indicating a want of means to purchase—will raising the price help matters?

But if the farmers would consent to pay higher prices to the manufacturers, the manufacturers would pay them higher prices. Would they? and if they did, what then? One thing would balance the other. But they would not. Everybody knows that, with a prosperous agriculture, we could and would export produce. Everybody knows that a good crop, with a good return for it, would go far towards restoring things to a healthy position. Without a foreign market the farmer would be at the mercy of the manufacturer.

It is not that imports are now large, that interfere with domestic manufactures. Imports are small. It is that consumption of goods is reduced for the time being. Is this to be remedied by imposing fresh burdens on the consumer?

The burning of the Crystal Palace at New York is an event. It is a God-send to the New York papers. It is an excitement equal to a good fat murder, three suicides and a highway robbery.

We regret the occurrence however. We never thought the "World's Fair" so called, that some New Yorkers got up therein, a success commensurate with the pretensions set up. It was not. Taken as a national effort, and compared with those of other countries it was a failure. But only thus far did its failure go. As an exhibition it was well worth seeing, and the building, if not very grand, was very airy and tasteful, more so indeed than any other thing of the kind. We are indebted to it for two very pleasant days spent in wandering through its passages; days during which we never left its precincts before tea-time. We are sorry that the glass house is no more. The days of its glory rise up before us now, with its smartly uniformed police, who watched us so suspiciously—its refreshment room where you got a cup of coffee and an ounce of cake for fifty cents. We see again the artistic repertory of machines and force-pumps, Daguerreotypes and fancy soaps, all brought into strange contrast with the marbles of Powers, the Apollos of Thorwaldsen, the soft landscapes of the Dusseldorf painters in the picture gallery. We still admire the cultivated taste that put tin fig leaves on all the little marble cupids; and we remember, too, that there was not one hoop skirt on exhibition, for the simple reason that the Empress Eugenie had not—well, she is a pretty woman if she is thirty-seven instead of thirty-two. We remember the Lattin Observatory that stood "over against" the Palace. That was burned down too, and the big pig that was exhibited on the other side, has been made bacon of—and the live Alligator was already dead, and the model artists were broken up even while we were there. And now the beautiful place is gone—about its fair proportions there was no humbug. Well, well, times flies and so does the comet. We haven't seen the "Metropolis of America" for some time now, and we are sorry for the Palace.

COVERS.—Science is a great thing, and the extent of its achievements and the accuracy of its predictions are perfectly astonishing, when the facts upon which its calculations are based are properly ascertained and verified. When the case is different, when these calculations are based upon insufficient data, when in fact they assume the character of speculations, we think that there is no class of men who shoot wider of the mark than those who aspire to the character of *Sevens*.

Now, comets are things of which little or nothing is known, and the amount said about them seems to be in inverse ratio to the amount of information really possessed. Their orbits—if they have regular orbits—are so peculiar in their character, so very small a portion of them lies within the sphere of our observation, that the "elements" obtained are wholly inadequate for the purpose of calculating the extent, direction or time of that which is hidden. As well might we expect to reproduce the lost architecture of some past age and forgotten people by, or from, the diligent study of two or three bricks taken from the ruins of some shapeliness and demolished building.

Just as soon as a comet, whether merely telescopic or visible to the naked eye, comes within range, the *Sevens*, male and female—for the ladies too, have taken to the use of the glass—commence their efforts to identify it with some comet that they think ought to be along about this time, and they are seldom deterred by the slight facts of the difference in place, direction, appearance, motions and character of the visitant from that with which it is to be identified. There are three comets now within the solar system, not one of which has any real resemblance to any previous one of which the elements have been calculated, and yet the papers deem with learnedly obscure articles from the observatory folks seeking to identify them with some long-tailed visitants of past times. The Chinese have the best lists of them, and partially hidden from the view by the cloud of dust he kicked up. We hear that he took passage by the underground railroad, on his way out from the "land of the free" to come no more back forever.

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The Warm Weather and the Mosquitoes.

Whether the comet has anything to do with it or not is more than we can say. We trust it has not, for we like the comet, and want to retain our good feelings for it; but whether the comet has anything to do with it or not, (an accommodating comet, which presents itself handily for full dress parade at a becoming hour), but as we said before, whether this respectable and obliging comet has anything to do with it or not, although we think it hasn't, but whether it has or not, we can't say, still the fact is so, comet or no comet, that the warm weather and the mosquitoes have made a fresh appearance in our midst. We don't so much object to the weather were it not for the dust; but in these hard times we say *down with the dust*—but the mosquitoes we dislike under any circumstances. We denounce the mosquitoes—they put us out in our writing—they destroy the continuity of thought—they confound them. While writing this short paragraph, we have been engaged in a terrific encounter with several speckled fellows, looking like Guinea-fowl, although not quite so large—hence the tangled—incoherent, periphrastic style of its opening passages. We intend to take them before the grand jury, and if there is no law to meet the case, then we shall beseege the halls of legislation at Raleigh. We believe in the good old maxim—What can't be endured must be cured.

CATCH HIM—BILLY.—Our youthful carrier, captured an extensive Alligator last Sunday afternoon, and has him safe and nearly sound up on the hill. The reptile is not exactly the prize of his bow and his spear, for he caught him with a gig and line. He thinks he is over seven feet long, if he could be induced to stay straight long enough to be measured. Eucrate says he has only been made of six feet and a half of him. Whether William intends to sell him to Barnum—tan his hide for boot-leather—keep him for a pet—chain him up after the manner of a watch-dog, or set him loose again, we don't know. We have "put him in the paper" at William's request.

P. S.—We have been admonishing William—we have been talking to him after the manner of a "Dutch Uncle"—we have been pointing out to him the impropriety of Alligator-hunting on Sunday. Billy promissed to do better—says he'll never do it again on Sunday, if we only let him have Saturday for the purpose. We'll think about it.

W.—This day week the election for members of Congress, the State Legislature and so forth, will be held in Pennsylvania. We look for the returns with considerable interest, although almost certain that the result will be an Administration loss. Everything that can possibly be arrayed will be arrayed against the regular Democracy—the coalition of all the elements of opposition will be strengthened and assisted by all the force that the treason of disappointed office-hunters can bring to it.—Forney, Hickman, and others of the same political stripe may, and we think will, be able sufficiently to disorganize the party as to procure a temporary triumph to the opposition.—*Daily Journal*, 5th inst.

From the New London Chronicle, October 2d.
A Fugitive Slave Case in New London—Attempt to Abduct a Negro—His Rescue and Escape.

On the 20th of September a vessel left Wilmington, N. C., loaded with yellow pine lumber bound to a port in this vicinity. When six days out from Wilmington, the crew in the fore-cabin heard a sound of rapping, evidently proceeding from the fore hold. On searching for an explanation of the mysterious noise, there was found to be a "nigger" in the wood pile, and one of "Africa's sable sons" feebly of aspect, and evidently exhausted from long fasting, was discovered there and there! Here was trouble for the Captain? Although he had paid three dollars as a search fee to the authorities at Wilmington, who had explored his vessel in search of colored individuals, before it left port, and would have found him to be a "nigger" in the wood pile, to "run off" a slave here was a live darky actually in his hands! He felt bad. The colored individual said he had come out from among the happy subjects of the patriarchal institution because he wished to be free: that he belonged to a negro woman who lived about 200 miles from the mouth of the Wilmington river, and had secured himself in the vessel's hold six days before she left port. He had thus been there 12 days when he was found, and his stock of provisions had been two pounds of crackers and a piece of cheese, which he had thoughtfully provided for the voyage. The captain disliked exceedingly the idea of harboring a fugitive, but as he had to choose between that and allowing his harborage to be found out by the authorities, he decided to let him stay aboard until he reached port.

Yesterday morning at about 2 o'clock, the vessel arrived off the entrance to Mystic River, six miles east of the mouth of this harbor. The captain lowered his boat and went directly ashore for an officer, to whose custody he might surrender the colored passenger. On returning, he found that the slave, was missing, having jumped overboard and swam ashore. The captain came to this city to make efforts for his recapture. In passing up State street he accidentally glanced into the open door of a clothing store, and there beheld a view before the glass critically inspecting himself with a view to ascertain how well he was then trying on as a good fit, and also if it was "becoming." He rushed into the store and gave the unhappy negro "particular fits," by announcing to him the unpleasant intelligence that he must drop that "damaged and come along." He led the crest-fallen African directly to the Custom House, and made known to Collector Mather, who is a United States Marshal, the circumstances of the case. The collector had in the meantime become noised about the streets that there was a "nigger case" in progress, and a stir was made among the people. Judge Brandegee of the Police Court, hearing of the matter, went down to the Custom House, accompanied by a number of our prominent citizens. Entering the office of the Collector, there was found present, beside the Collector, the captain of the vessel and the derelict negro, or one more of the officers of the United States revenue cutter, stationed at this port. Judge Brandegee inquired of the Collector if the prisoner was a prisoner, and was informed that he (the Collector) as a United States Commissioner, held him in charge; that he had had him admitted himself to be a fugitive slave. Turning to the negro, the judge asked him if he wished to remain there or to go free. He expressed his strong disinclination to remain there any longer than was absolutely necessary, and desired to go at once if that would be generally satisfactory to those present. Judge Brandegee told him to "go, then." The collector protested against any interference with his movement, but on the advice of Judge Brandegee the negro started. The Custom House officials attempted to stop him, but somehow the presence of the opposing party prevented their efforts being of much avail, and the derelict evaporated in a remarkably short space of time. When last seen he was propelling up Bank street, with coat tails fluttering in the rear, and partially hidden from the view by the cloud of dust he kicked up. We hear that he took passage by the underground railroad, on his way out from the "land of the free" to come no more back forever.

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At a regular meeting of Waccamaw Tribe, No. 3, I. O. of R. M., held at their Wigwag on Monday evening, 4th inst., the following officers, previously elected, were duly installed:—W. H. Northrop, Sachem; Wm. A. Cummings, Senior Sagamore; Joseph H. Neff, Junior Sagamore; Robert Henning, Chief of Records; J. E. Pierce, Keeper of Wampum.

MURDER IN DUPLIN.—We learn that on Friday last, the 1st inst., a murder was committed on Mr. Alfred Boyt, of Duplin county. The body was not discovered until last Tuesday. Three negroes have been taken up and committed to the jail of Duplin county, as being implicated in the matter, one of whom confesses the crime. One of the negroes belongs to Mr. Owen Kennan, the other two to deceased.

The Comet gains rapidly on our old friend Arcturus, having got to windward and ahead of him; apparently he gains a yard at every tack—that is, at every new appearance in the evening. We bet on Arcturus as long as there was any chance, but had to give him up at last.

Certain Indian tribes, or bands consisting of Camanches, Kiowas and Apaches have made a league and declared war against Texas. These copper colored gentlemen are ambitious of being wiped out. They ought to be accommodated.

The passengers of the lost Steamer Austria are classed as follows:—Known to be saved, 68; Lost, whose names are known, 103; Lost, whose names are unknown, 389; Whole number, 560; Whole number lost, 492.

Fears are entertained for the safety of Mr. Clemmens, recently wounded in the duel fought near Richmond, wherein he and O. Jennings were principals. Mr. Clemmens had his thigh-bone broken by Mr. Wies's ball, on the fourth fire. Mortification is threatened. One account says that it has already set in. If so, the chances for his life are very slight indeed.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.—An exchange says that the young gentlemen of Raleigh have determined to get up a first class tournament for the ensuing State Fair.

Among those admitted, upon examination, as acting midshipmen, at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, we find the names of Ivey Foreman and David Alexander Telfair, of North Carolina.

SHOCKING.—An irreverent person engaged in the Upholstery line of business, wishes he had the comets' tail. He thinks its "horrid hair" would stuff a good many Mat-rasses.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, will be held in this town on next Monday.

For the Journal.
Sampson County Agricultural Society.
Messrs. Editors: You will please insert in your paper the following list of Committees, and oblige the Sampson County Agricultural Society:
The following gentlemen were recently appointed by the Sampson County Agricultural Society, to serve at the ensuing Fair, to be held on the first Thursday in December, 1888:
On Field Crops.—Curtis Thompson, John C. Williams, A. N. Mathis.
Stocks.—P. Murphy, Murdock White, Jno. A. Oates.
Single Specimens.—John R. Ezell, James H. Stephens, Isaac C. Wright.
Cattle.—William Ashford, Allen Williams, E. F. Shaw.
Pigs, Cattle and Work Cows.—H. E. Carr, R. F. Boykin, Wm. Williamson.
First Class Horses.—Thomas I. Faison, James King, J. C. Draughton.
Jack, Jowels and Mules.—James C. Williams, Alworth King, Rice P. Mathis.
Geese.—O. F. White, John C. Wright, A. Hobbs, Jr.
Ducks and Boats.—John R. Beaman, Mrs. R. C. Holmes, Mrs. C. H. Stevens.
Domestic Manufactures.—Robert A. Moseley, Mrs. Wm. Ashford, Miss S. J. Underwood.
North Carolina Manufactures.—James C. Holmes, Geo. W. Hobbs, John W. Brown.
Seeds.—H. Hargrove, Elias Royal, Wm. H. Smith.
Exhibition of the Fair.—John R. Beaman, John C. Williams, Port and Bacon, William Royal, John C. Hines, Dr. A. M. Holmes.
Fruit and Horticulture.—Dr. Henry A. Bizzell, David A. Thompson, Simon P. Hobbs.
Mechanical Premiums.—Thos. M. Lee, Jas. Armstrong, B. H. Holmes.
Manufactures in Wood and Iron.—Dr. C. T. Murphy, Thos. L. Pugh, L. A. Powell.
Patch Work.—James M. Moseley, Miss Eliza Fryar, Miss Kate E. Wright.
Embroidery and Worsted Work.—Lulu C. Graves, Mrs. E. J. Beatty, Miss L. A. Norton.
Fine Arts.—W. F. Stradella, Mrs. Amelia McDougald, Mrs. W. F. Stradella.
Equestrian Performances.—Wm. S. Devane, M. J. Faison, Thos. H. Williams.
Experiments and Essays.—Dr. Wm. I. Thompson, R. R. Bell, Thos. H. Williams.
Discretionary Premiums.—Wm. H. Herring, Robert Murphy, Nehemiah Adams.
Trotting and Pacing Horses.—Owen Holmes, Thomas Moore, James Hines.
Fayetteville Observer please copy.
Editors are respectfully requested to attend.
ISAAC BOYKIN, Secretary.
Clinton, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1888.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Hammonia—Advances in Cotton.
AUGUSTA, Oct. 5.—The Hammonia has arrived at N. York from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th Sept. The sales of cotton on Monday amounted to 10,000 bales, at an advance of 1-16. In some cases holders demand a further advance.
Consols are quoted at 97 1/4.

Arrival of Steamer Hammonia.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Steamer Hammonia, with London dates to the 22d ult, arrived here this morning. The news is unimportant and meagre.
The Galway Steamship Company has purchased the steamer Congress for the American line.
The question of the recovery of Prussia has been satisfactorily settled. The Prince of Prussia assumes the nominal title of co-regent, with unlimited powers.
The States General of Holland was opened by the King in person, on the 20th. In his address the king expressed the hope that the States General would receive satisfaction in measures concerted to abolish slavery in the Dutch colonies.
The London files by this arrival are incomplete, and no Liverpool bulletins circulars have been received.

Further from Europe.
QUEBEC, October 5th.—The Steamer Nova Scotia, with Liverpool dates to the 22d, has arrived.
The Spanish government has ordered a new reinforcement of 3,000 troops and all the large vessels of war, unconditionally, to the recovery of Puerto Rico.
Faint signals were still being received from Newfoundland over the telegraphic cable, but there is another and more distant faint, the location of which cannot be estimated without going to Newfoundland.
The London Times of Wednesday reports the funds in active on Tuesday, but prices improved 1/4.

From Santa Fe.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Independence, per United States Express to Booneville, says that the Santa Fe mail arrived there on the 2d inst., with dates to the 15th ult. Mr. Craig, the contractor for Fort Massachusetts, is supposed to have been murdered by the Indians. Considerable political excitement prevails in Santa Fe between the regular democratic nominations and what the Gazette calls the Bob-tail democracy.—The Apache Indians are still troublesome about Fort Buchanan. They have stolen a lot of government stock, and news from Fort Defiance. It is supposed that the expedition against the Navajo Indians will be abandoned.

From Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The Steamship Gen. Rusk, from Brownsville, has arrived, with dates to the 25th ult. The fever was raging at Matamoros and Brownsville. Gen. Vidaurri was near Potosi on the 13th.—Miramon declined fighting. The liberals were forming an army at Vera Cruz.

Arrival from Havana—More Slaves.
NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Steamship Calahua, from Havana on the 29th, arrived today. An American vessel had landed a cargo of slaves at Cardenas. Two hundred and fifty had died on the passage, of starvation. Officials are investigating the matter.
Health of Havana improving. Sugars firm and quiet. Molasses firm. Rials "clayed" freight very dull. Sterling 15.

SUSPENDED.—Mr. Nichols, the editor, has issued a card announcing the temporary suspension of the *Beaufort Journal*, expressing the hope that the suspension will be but temporary and says that the paper will be continued as an independent journal.

The Crystal Palace Burnt.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5th.—The Crystal Palace, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon.

The fire broke out in the lumber room, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, creating an intense glare. Two thousand persons were present, and it is feared that many were killed. One dead body has been already taken out. The whole building was valued at \$250,000, and the contents at double that sum.

Negro Excitement in Canada.
CHATHAM, (C. W.), Oct. 5.—The greatest excitement exists here in consequence of legal proceedings against a body of negroes for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western Railway and taking forcibly therefrom a negro servant belonging to Mr. Merfin, a planter from Missouri. Ten or twelve negroes are bound over for trial. The negro was taken against his own urgent entreaties.

Later from Utah.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—Salt Lake advices to the 4th ult., have been received. Gov. Gunningham has been on pleasure trip to the Cotton Wood Canyon, in company with the wife of Mormonism.

Breaches of the peace were becoming frequent. Trouble was anticipated with the Indians. The mail on the 17th of August was destroyed by them. They threaten to rob every mail and stampede the stock of California emigrants.

Brigham was still self incarcerated.

More of the Austrian Passengers Saved.
QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—The Norwegian ship Catarina arrived here today, bringing sixteen passengers and six of the crew of the ill-fated Austria. Among the passengers is a girl fourteen years of age.

The following are the names saved: 2d cabin, G. Stoeper and Andrew Lindensheim; steerage, Conrad Koffert, Gorgon Fitoben, Wilhelm Brandstorf, Heinrich Koffert, Friedrich Pless, Edward Albers, Joseph Smert, Christopher Bacher, Peter Nilsen, Peter Svensen, Winczot, Johannes Dammiller, and Christopher Dunker.

Crew: Martin Folige, cook; Joseph Karze, fireman; Frederick Thelot, do; Heur Bissper, do; John Rohment, Isham Heinrich, and—Jahr, sailors.

The Atlantic Cable.
NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The following message has been received from Trinity Bay, dated the 1st inst: "Nothing has been done with Valencia. Some very good currents received from Valencia, but nothing intelligible."

TRINITY BAY, Oct. 4.—There is no apparent change in the cable to-day. I am now trying the new system of working. I shall telegraph again to-night.

The Cable.
TRINITY BAY, Oct. 5.—Nothing was done with Valencia yesterday. The indications are unchanged.

The Mystery Solved—Arrest of Alleged Slavers.
NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Marshall Rynders has arrived here from New Bedford, with Capt. Macomber, the mate, and four of the crew of the brig Haidee, which recently landed 900 slaves at Cardenas. The Haidee was scuttled off Montauk Point, the Portuguese crew landing at that point. The Haidee belonged to New York, and Macomber hailed from New Bedford.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever at Sea.
AUGUSTA, Oct. 4.—The Tallahassee Journal of the 2d inst. states, that the British brigantine Esperanza, from Vera Cruz, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of mahogany, was off Bayport in distress. Two men were sick and one boy well, but the captain, mate, and the rest of the crew were dead. The Esperanza was manned from the steamer Orizaba and sent into Apalachicola.

Health in Savannah.
SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.—There were no deaths from the fever to-day.

California Steamer Delayed.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—An accident having occurred to the machinery of the Moses Taylor, the St. Louis has been substituted, and will sail on Thursday.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SLAYER.—Capt. Townsend of the slave Echo, who has been undergoing examination at Boston, for some time, has been fully committed for piracy. His trial will take place before the Circuit Court on the 15th of October. A new complaint has been entered against him for misdemeanor, which subjects him to a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and imprisonment for from three to seven years.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on Saturday last, seven miles beyond Huntsville, Ala. A passenger train, consisting of a locomotive, two passenger cars, and a freight car, was thrown from the track. The conductor, D. H. Chadwick, W. Stewart (the mail agent) and a news boy, were severely injured, the first two, it is feared, dangerously. W. H. Wiley, agent of the Adams Express Co., and Thos. Sweeney, baggage master, were slightly injured by being bruised. There were nearly 200 passengers on board. The accident occurred, all of whom fortunately escaped without serious injury.

General Jerez Received as Minister from Nicaragua.
El Senor Don Maximo Jerez arrived in this country some time since as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Nicaragua, and asked to be received in that capacity. He was informed that no minister would be received from that country until an ample apology had been made for the offensive allegations against the United States contained in the manifesto signed by the President of Nicaragua, and dated Jan. 18, 1888, on the occasion of the contract formed with Mr. Bolly, and which manifesto and contract were published in the journals of the day. By the instructions of his government, General Jerez, having made an apology on the part of Nicaragua entirely satisfactory, in a letter to the Department of State, was yesterday received by the President of the United States, and the minister plenipotentiary from that republic.—*Union*, 6th inst.

Marine Losses For September.
We publish below a monthly table of Marine losses for the past month, aggregated in twenty groups, of which one was a steamship, two were ships, four were barkers, five were briggs, and eight were schooners. The total value of the property lost was ONE MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The vessels reported in this list are chiefly American, although foreign are included—those bound to or from an United States port, or known to be insured in this country.

Vessels.
Total losses for January..... 15
do for February..... 13
do for March..... 33
do for April (corrected)..... 33
do for May..... 33
do for June..... 22
do for July..... 22
do for August..... 18
do for September..... 26

Names.
Steamship Austria, Hamburg, New York, 800,000
Ship Mary Marshall, New York, 30,000
Ship S. A. Austin, New York, 30,000
Bark Harriet Frances, Liverpool, 10,000
Bark Mary Chippendale, Liverpool, 10,000
Bark Magistrate, (Br) N. Orleans, Liverpool, 100,000
Bark Mayflower, N. Orleans, Nantux, 14,000
Brig Abram, Savannah, New York, 10,000
Brig Eureka, Philadelphia, Charleston, 5,000
Brig Annie Whittier, New York, San Juan, N. C., 16,000
Brig Geo. Whitney, Philadelphia, Charleston, 14,000
Brig J. E. Norris, New York, New York, 10,000
Schr Arkansas, Gloucester, Ragged Island, 8,000
Schr Buena Vista, Dela. City, Newport, R. I., 5,000
Schr Gen. Jackson, Jonesport, Boston, 4,000
Schr J. C. Calhoun, Baltimore, Plymouth, 6,000
Schr W. H. Hale, New York, New York, 7,000
Schr Sierra Nevada, Philadelphia, Portland, 7,000
Schr Whig, Mobile, Havana, 7,000

foated, and those marked f burned.

BOAT SUNK.—We learn that on Saturday last the steamer Down, on her down trip about 20 miles from Wilmington, struck a snag and sunk. As the vessel was low and the freight of a kind not easily damaged, we presume the loss is small, and that the boat will soon be running again.—*Observer*, 4th inst.

SALES OF STOCKS.—On Saturday last Col. C. E. Lee, Auctioneer, sold 54 shares Bank of Fayetteville stock, as follows: 5 shares at \$59.50; 20 at \$59; 29 at \$58.87 1/2. Par value \$50.
On Thursday, Raleigh & Gaston railroad stock (number of shares not stated) was sold in Petersburg at \$57 per share. Par value \$100.—*Observer*.

SLAVE FORCIBLY TAKEN.—At Chatham, Canada, a few days ago, a mulatto slave boy, only ten years old, was forcibly taken from his master, a Southerner, who had been taken on a railway train. The sheriff and a party of negroes did it. The boy cried and clung to his master, but the crowd carried him away, and the train went off with his master.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Another Ballroom Explosion.
On Friday last a man named Wilson made an ascension from the fair grounds at Centralia, Ill., in a balloon belonging to Brooks, the aeronaut. He descended about eighteen miles distant, at the farm of a Mr. Harvey. After the grapple-ropes had been made fast, Harvey, to amuse his children, one a boy aged about four years, and the other a girl of eight years, placed them in the basket car and permitted them to ascend several times as high as the rope would allow. Unexpectedly the grapple-ropes slipped from the father's hand, and the balloon, with its precious freight, was wafted out of sight. The children, the parents knew no better, and the peril of the children he considered imminent, for what assurance had he that they would not be borne into some dense forest where they would be overtaken by hunger before they would be found, or perhaps descend into some lake or stream and be drowned? As soon as was possible, an extra was issued at Centralia, and the whole neighboring country placed on the alert to watch for the balloon and children.

Saturday morning at day break, a farmer near New Carthage, forty miles distant from Mr. Harvey's place, discovered the balloon suspended in the air, attached by a grapple-ropes to a tree in his yard. He immediately hauled the balloon down, and found the youngest child of the family, a boy, who was apparently not hurt, and fully watching over his little brother. They had been waited about by different currents of air throughout the night, and had come to a halt but a little while before they were relieved.

The story the girl told was that as the balloon ascended she cried piteously to her father to pull it down.—She said she passed over a town where she saw a great many people, who she likewise appealed at the top of her voice. This was Centralia. The balloon was seen to pass over here, but the people little imagined it carried two persons in such danger. Her little brother cried with cold, and the heroic girl took off her apron

We see that application is to be made to the next Legislature to charter a Bank at Statesville, N.-C.

was Steve Jones that kissed me. I told him that one in town would find it out."

be refunded, and if not, or if he does not appear, it go into the State Treasury.—*St. Louis Republican.*

ump on and on the train, on their arrival. Providence has protected them so far—let their parents now—*Goldsboro' Tribune, 29th ult.*

plowmen say, the older the seed, the worse the

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